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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for
 publication will be so kind as to send them to
 the publishers, they must be in all cases sent stamps for their postage.

No! Not Now.

More dangerous, perhaps, at this time than any Spanish fleet or flotilla are the Senators and Representatives in Congress who purpose to hold up, if they can, all war measures of finance or taxation that are not shaped according to their various political and financial theories.

The man to give the signal for this attack from within the lines was Senator ALLEN of Nebraska. The signal appeared in a resolution which Mr. ALLEN introduced in the Senate last Wednesday:

"That in the opinion of the Senate no circumstances can arise in the relations of the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain that will warrant an increase of the interest-bearing indebtedness of this Government, or that will in any manner interfere with the reform of the financial affairs of the United States on lines laid down in the National People's Party platform of July, 1890."

It is not from the extreme Populists of the Allen stripe that embarrassment to the Administration is apprehended. Of course there is no danger that Congress will undertake to prosecute the war exclusively upon lines laid down in the Populist platform of 1896. But the disposition to use the present opportunity to enforce or promote crank theories or pet notions or factional or partisan ideas is already manifest in bills introduced since ALLEN led the way with his impudent resolution; income tax bills, inheritance tax bills, silver standard and silver bond propositions, greenback measures, and so on in great variety. They are all presented as war measures, and they are all intended to complicate the war question with the issues that entered into the last Presidential canvass and were then determined for four years, at least, by the result of the election.

Let it be understood in advance that any attempt to use the war as a pretext for the Administration and imperil the nation's cause for the sake of this or that financial theory is a crime against patriotism sure to be visited heavily with public indignation. The only issue now is with Spain.

Carlos VII.

The thought must have been present to many members of the Cortes, as they listened to the Queen Regent's speech from the throne, that her appeal to Spanish patriotism was not directed against America alone. Ever since 1833, when Dona CRISTINA induced FERDINAND VII. to juggle the crown away from its rightful heirs, Spain's difficulties have been the Carlists' opportunities. Two wars have already been waged in the cause of the exiled kings, the last one only twenty-five years ago. Of the nine colonial revolts in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands during the last sixty years, seven have been signals for Carlist outbreaks. Yet there are Spaniards, in this supreme moment of Spain's destiny, who affect to believe that the Carlist leader, who has already headed one invasion, will consent to withdraw his claims and abandon a cause that has always carried with it the support of the northern provinces and is more than favored by the mass of the Spanish peasantry.

So long as the war lasts Don CARLOS has promised not to embarrass the Madrid Government. It is even said that he will take up arms in the national cause, and as policy and patriotism point the same way so far as his chances of reaching the Spanish throne are concerned, it is not unlikely that he may seek popular applause by a little active fighting. Don CARLOS can well afford to wait. He must know the inevitable result of the present war, and it will fall in with his plans admirably to make a spectacular attempt to ward off a disaster for which he can never be held responsible. The Queen Regent has a United Spain behind her only so long as Spanish arms are successful. The first whisper of defeat will provoke mutterings against "the Austrian"; the final reverse will drive her across the Pyrenees.

At least, it is the result which Spanish history during the present century would lead us to expect. The Madrid mob, like the mobs of Paris and Athens, must always have its victim. It has banished kings and queens and recalled them; set up a military adventurer to rule in their place and pulled him down; clamored for a republic and three months later broken it to pieces. Most certainly it will not quietly tolerate the loss of Cuba and the defeat of the Spanish Navy. And to the Madrid mob there is only one adequate reason for an unsuccessful war—a change of dynasty. If the past is any guide, the struggle with the United States will end in the Queen Regent and her son following CRISTINA, ISABELLA II., and ALFONSO XII. into banishment.

Such an outcome the Carlists have been expecting, ready to turn it to their own profit, since the Cuban revolt broke out. Toward the end of last year, in the pages of an English magazine, Don CARLOS authorized a positive declaration that he was once again to put his cause to the hazard of war. He argued that as a result of FERDINAND's tampering with the succession Spain had reaped nothing but ceaseless civil war and rebellion. If the legitimate heirs were to be restored to the throne, the country might enjoy some internal peace, so long as a single Carlist prince is alive, the hardy mountaineers of the Basque Provinces and Navarre will support his claims, and the peasantry throughout the country yield only a grudging and passive loyalty to the present dynasty. Moreover, the Carlists have twice been within an ace of success. In the thirties and again in the seventies foreign intervention alone kept them from entering Madrid. A cause which is legally right, which has twice triumphed over its immediate opponents, which is believed in by a great section of the country, is a cause that dies hard.

To-day the condition of affairs is more favorable to the Pretender than at any time during the last sixty-five years. The army has been decimated by the Cuban rebellion, and the peasantry from whose ranks the conscripts have been largely drawn are disaffected, by their losses and the excessive taxation, to the point of revolt. A foreign war may cause them to sink their grievances for a while, but a civil war is a different thing. The Church, too, is well disposed to Don CARLOS, and likely, if the expected crisis comes, to throw its immense influence on his side. Moreover, a kingship of some kind is the only form of government the Spaniards can understand. They have tried a military despotism, a republic, and a faint reflection of constitutional monarchy. The republic went to pieces through its total discord with the spirit of the people, and the experiment is not likely to be tried again. A military despotism can only be set up when the Weier party, the Campon party, and the Blanco party have settled the question of supremacy among themselves. If the overthrow of the present dynasty is as inevitable as it seems to be, some king must take its place; and Carlos out Diabolus.

It is, of course, a question what part the European powers, who have always been hostile to the Carlists, will take in the coming struggle. Austria, by reason of her kinship with the present ruling family, and England, as the possessor of Gibraltar, will each have a voice in the matter. It is possible that history may again repeat itself; that at the last moment the powers may intervene once more and guarantee to the Queen Regent the security of her son's throne. What is certain is that as a result of our determination to free Cuba from Spanish misrule the Carlists have a chance to make either blow for their cause, and when the right moment comes they will not neglect it.

The Pulitzer Cry for Blood.

War with Spain, according to the declaration of Congress and as a matter of fact, began on Thursday, April 21, or six days ago. During that time not a drop of blood has been shed, American or Spanish. Such economy of life, however, enrages PULITZER as a caterer to the public appetite for horrors. He wants the slaughter to begin at once, so that he can sell more papers. "Now that we have officially declared war," he cries out, "why should not Admiral SAMPSON be permitted to wage war?" He prints a huge cut in which Uncle SAM is depicted as commanding President MCKINLEY to "take off that glove" or a glove bearing the inscription "peaceful blockade." "How soon," he shrieks again, "will Admiral SAMPSON and Gen. MILLS be permitted to make war—real war?"

Actually Admiral SAMPSON has been permitted to make, and is now making, war, real war, with his efficient blockade of Cuban ports and his rapidly succeeding captures of Spanish ships. The gathering of troops, in which Gen. MILLS is now engaged, is war, real war. They are not out for parade, but to assert the martial power and purpose of America. Our fleets are all in warlike array, cleared for action. Our Asiatic squadron is steering for the Philippines, where, doubtless, it will conduct a "peaceful blockade" if by so doing it can accomplish its purpose.

War is not war in the estimation of PULITZER, however, unless it furnishes opportunities to sell imaginary descriptions of awful slaughter on sea and land. He wants our soldiers and sailors to be killed and wounded, in order that he may rake in pennies with tales of blood and carnage. He wants President MCKINLEY and seeks to bulldoze the military establishment in the hope that he may be able to force them into his service as agents for the sale of his vile sheet. In this vicious carping at the Administration for not serving PULITZER's ends by plunging into conflict regardless of military sense, PULITZER is as distinctly an enemy of the country as his colleague in business who has adopted a plan of action different only in kind, namely GODKIN, of the *Evening Post*.

Meantime the war is proceeding vigorously, and, we hope, rapidly toward its end. Yet no blood has been shed, and that means simply that no blood has been wasted. The powerlessness of Spain to prevent our rescuing Cuba from its domination has been demonstrated to all the world and must be apparent to every sensible Spaniard. The uselessness of fighting against the inevitable must be obvious to the Government of Spain. It must see that every drop of Spanish blood spent in a contest so hopeless will be wasted utterly, and that the financial drain through prolongation of the futile attempt to stay contented determination to free Cuba must accelerate Spain's downward march to ruin.

All this has been accomplished without loss of life, and in the history of wars there has been no parallel to the accomplishment of so much by means so bloodless. Every day which has succeeded the outbreak of hostilities has carried us further toward the end we started out to reach, and not an hour has helped the hostile cause of Spain. Sensational newspapers may not have been with stories of slaughter, but so far the war has been victorious wholly. We are stronger daily and Spain is weaker. Its hold on Cuba is loosening steadily.

If it were possible that the war should proceed to its end thus bloodlessly, so much the more glorious, so much the more creditable to American civilization would be the contest, unique in the history of wars. We have not set out to spill blood, but to free Cuba, and we shall not stop until we have reached that end, whatever the cost; but if we can get there without shedding the blood of our soldiers and sailors, our gain will be the richer because again it will be no mournful offset in the loss of the lives of brave men.

From Mrs Bay to Manila.

It would not be surprising if the first conflict of the war between armed vessels, and perhaps also the first bombardment, should take place very soon at the Philippines. Mrs Bay, which Commodore DREW made his final point of rendezvous before moving upon Manila, is in Chinese territory, 20 or 30 miles from Hong Kong. Commodore DREW has on his command the flagship Olympia, 5,570 tons, the fastest of our protected cruisers, next to the Columbia and Minneapolis, and far more heavily armed than those vessels; the Baltimore, 4,413 tons; the Raleigh, 3,213 tons; the Boston, 3,000 tons; the Concord, 1,710 tons; the Petrel, 892 tons. That means an aggregate of ten 8-inch guns, twenty-three 6-inch, twenty-five 3-inch, thirty-four 3-pounders, fifteen 1-pounders, twelve Hotchkiss revolving cannons, and fourteen Gatlings. In addition to these is the armed revenue cutter McCulloch, with two vessels bought for carrying coal and other stores.

The Spaniards are believed to have at Manila or in neighboring waters the wooden cruiser Castilla, 3,343 tons; the gunboats Velasco, 1,122 tons; Don Antonio Ulloa and Don Juan de Austria, each 1,130 tons; the executive taxation, to the point of revolt. A foreign war may cause them to sink their grievances for a while, but a civil war is a different thing. The Church, too, is well disposed to Don CARLOS, and likely, if the expected crisis comes, to throw its immense influence on his side. Moreover, a kingship of some kind is the only form of government the Spaniards can understand. They have tried a military despotism, a republic, and a faint reflection of constitutional monarchy. The republic went to pieces through its total discord with the spirit of the people, and the experiment is not likely to be tried again. A military despotism can only be set up when the Weier party, the Campon party, and the Blanco party have settled the question of supremacy among themselves. If the overthrow of the present dynasty is as inevitable as it seems to be, some king must take its place; and Carlos out Diabolus.

Jala de Cuba and Jala de Luzon, each 1,030; while several smaller vessels are spoken of as there, including the General Lazo and Eleano, 524 tons each; the Marques del Duero, 500 tons, and the Paragua. A more important vessel than any of these, the Reina Christina, 3,520 tons, is now also ascribed to Manila waters. More or fewer, and with all transports and supply ships thrown in, Commodore DREW's fleet clearly outclasses Spain's.

Manila undoubtedly has some good guns in its forts, but it is believed that these can easily be silenced by our vessels. Yet the problem there differs from that at Havana, because we have no army to cooperate with the ships at Manila, and it is not proposed to send any thither. The personnel of our ships, if the complements are what they should be, would reach, according to recent reports, perhaps over 2,200 officers and men. This would furnish a strong landing party of bluejackets and marines, but the permanent occupation of Manila, in view of the number of Spanish troops in the islands, is another matter.

On the other hand, a blockade, in lieu of a bombardment, would seem not very promising, for we shall have no base of operations there, corresponding to ours at Key West. It is true that the expenditure of coal in blockading a single port like Manila need not be great, but the ships would have to be constantly under re-coal, and sooner or later, would have to re-coal.

Meanwhile, there is an opportunity for Commodore DREW's squadron to attack Manila, to capture supplies of any sort coming to it by sea, to reduce and occupy the forts, to seize coal and provisions there for maintaining the fleet, or to cut out and capture the Spanish vessels that may be found in those waters. We wish to make Manila our base, if possible, and at least to prevent it from being a Spanish base for preying on our commerce.

The Right of Search.

Spain's proclamation of war declares that her auxiliary cruisers, organized out of the mercantile marine, will, like her regular navy, "exercise the right of search on the high seas and in the waters under the enemy's jurisdiction."

There is no doubt that the right of search of neutral merchant ships in such seas and waters is accorded to a belligerent by international law. The reason is that, until the belligerent searches, he cannot know whether there is any contraband of war in the cargo, or what the destination of that cargo is. In other words, the right of search is a corollary of the conceded right of maritime capture; and yet, being a burden to the neutral ship, it must be conducted with as little harshness as is possible, and with neither insult nor injury to the neutral. If, however, the neutral neglects the customary warning by signals, hailing, or a gun, to heave to, and resists search by a lawful cruiser, it is liable to confiscation.

War vessels of neutrals are, of course, free from search, because they are Government vessels, and because they do not carry merchandise. But a mail steamer is not a Government steamer in the sense of being relieved from that examination of its papers which is part of the right to search.

A more difficult question to determine is whether a neutral merchant vessel under the convoy of one of its Government's warships is exempt from search, and hence that matter is often regulated by treaty. Our country, true to its policy of favoring neutral trade, has provided for such exemption of convoyed ships in more than a dozen treaties with other States, and France has taken the same ground in various treaties, while Germany, Austria, Italy, and other European powers, Spain notably among them, provide that the word of the officer commanding the warship shall be taken in place of search. Our navy regulations instruct officers not to allow ships under their protection to be searched, and yet to satisfy themselves that no contraband is being carried to a belligerent port. Great Britain, unlike other nations, insists on the right of search in such cases; but, so far as the present war is concerned, it is enough to know that both Spain and our country favor the exemption of neutral ships under neutral convoy.

If search reveals cause for detention, the captured vessel must be sent for adjudication to some port as soon as possible, and if this cannot be done at all, the neutral must be released.

The Hon. LYMAN J. GAGE, a member of the Cabinet, has published his views as to what sort of bonds the United States should sustain in our action against Spain. He is independent. Mr. GAGE had better hereafter refuse the thanks or the checks which publications tender to him by way of return for utterances of this sort, and leave the public discussion of such questions to Congress.

The officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston have done so for years.—*Boston Herald*.

The Ancients have long had the reputation of carrying more than any other band of martialists in the world, and there is no reason why they should carry spotlights as well as pocket pistols. It is a curious fact in hetrotopia, however, that the Ancients always speak of a spotlight as a poptoon.

Numerous celebrated journeys on various errands have been sung in good heroic verse, as WALTER SCOTT says. The first of them in this country was the ride of LAUL RIVENS, the first of the National Guard, from the ride from Ghent to Aix and the ride of the king of Denmark. A new sort of performance has been added to this list by a battleship, now supposed to be hurrying up the eastern shore of South America to reinforce our fleet against Spain. Doubtless poetry will soon celebrate "The Ride of the Oregon," upon its completion that voyage, so stirring to the national sentiment and so suggestive to the imagination, will be looked upon as forever afterward memorable in the annals of the navy.

A number of Massachusetts Democrats dislike the Hon. GEORGE FRANK WILLIAMS, but it is curious that they do not seem to care for him. According to the *Boston Herald* the Dedham Democrats "is still making speeches on bimetalism" in Vermont, now, how can anybody with a heart in his bosom dislike a man who is capable of expounding bimetalism? It is a pity that the Vermonters in 1898! Such a man is a joy and a wonder, and he should be diligently treasured by his fellow citizens.

Wherever our flag floats in this contest it brings a storm of abuse and why or how they do it. According to the *Boston Herald* the Dedham Democrats "is still making speeches on bimetalism" in Vermont, now, how can anybody with a heart in his bosom dislike a man who is capable of expounding bimetalism? It is a pity that the Vermonters in 1898! Such a man is a joy and a wonder, and he should be diligently treasured by his fellow citizens.

Take the fool away!

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Mail and Empire* of Toronto, has laid its head on a bed and there tapped the cable that connects Fairland with Onecropolis. That cable dips with momentous news. It tells Toronto and Toronto tells the rest of the world that "two thousand Spanish corsairs are to be fitted up by special order of the Government to engage in privateering." Their special game will be the yacht. American millionaires are pursued vindictively enough

by the United States. They will suffer a cruel and an unusual punishment if their yachts are to be chased by 2,000 Spanish corsairs. We are happy to inform our Canadian friends that the United States is in the wrong, and will carry away the Hon. SANCHEZ CARRA, Governor and Governor-General of the Island of Barataria.

The Hon. RICHARD FRANKLIN PITT-RIVERS, Senator in Congress from South Dakota, is a statesman of prodigious scope, and the record of his achievements is long and radiant. Yet he has surpassed even himself this spring. Some time ago he brought in a bill to grant pension to Dr. FREDERICK ANDROS, a veteran of the Mexican war. A few days ago the Senate Committee on Pensions received from one of its members, Mr. PERRIN, a colleague, the Hon. JAMES HENDERSON, a resolution to grant the bill to the late Dr. Postmaster of Mitchell, S. D., and containing the information that Dr. FREDERICK ANDROS died in Minneapolis or St. Paul two or three years ago. So his case has been postponed indefinitely. The Hon. RICHARD FRANKLIN PITT-RIVERS feels that he has shown remarkably, if not triumphantly, his devotion to his constituents.

The vast majority of the men and women at the day are suffering from chronic fatigue, brought on by the hurry and intensity of modern life.—*Minneapolis Times*.

Oh, no, the world would have to close its shutters if the vast majority of men and women were suffering from chronic fatigue. The world could not be done. The few persons who suffer, or think they do, from chronic fatigue are the persons who have nothing to do or no interest in what they go through the form of doing. The chronic fatigue is the more chronic the more they are the use of hurrying! There is always plenty of time.

The Hon. RAMON BLANCO has poured forth another proclamation from his tempestuous windpipe. There is nothing in this proclamation about the Carthaginians and the battle of Zama, but otherwise it is a satisfactory piece of rote-memorandum. If wars were fought by means of telegrams, Blanco would be a great General. As things are, he seems more likely to win the title of Bulletin Blanco.

VIEW OF BRITISH BUSINESS WORLD.

Our interviewers in Cuba Natural and Justifiable.

From the London Economist.

It is futile to say that America has no international right to intervene in Cuba. Every State has a right to decide for itself when its interests are seriously imperiled, and, if it gives fair warning, to exert its force to put an end to a dangerous situation of affairs. Nobody can deny that Spain has had warning enough, and though Americans may exaggerate the menace to their interests, it is for them to decide, provided they decide in sincerity, what their interests are. Cuba lies at the very door of the United States, its business is worked mainly with American capital, and the spectacle of its sufferings is almost as visible as if the island were part of the United States.

Nor is it quite fair to say that in intervening on moral and humanitarian grounds America is introducing a new practice into international affairs. All religions have been based on the same principle, to do sufficient or insufficient, and it was only yesterday that all Europe was asked to destroy Turkey, and very nearly granted the petition, because the sovereign of Turkey had massacred fewer persons than have perished in misery from the misgovernment of Cuba.

Three British Wheelmen Volunteer.

Three cycling fellows of Great Britain, who are wheeling the globe for pleasure, have addressed the following letter to the Secretary of War, writing from Nevada:

RAILWAY DEPT HOTEL,
 ELKO, NEV., April 21, 1898.
 To the Secretary of War of the United States Government.

Sir: Mr. Edward Lunn, Mr. Francis Lowe and myself, three British subjects, who are at present engaged in a cycling tour round the world, offer our services to the United States in the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain.

We are three sturdy and strong fellows, and since we left London, in July of 1898, we have ridden over 10,000 miles. We have ridden through Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Transylvania, Romania, Russia, over the Caucasus, Georgia, Armenia, Persia, India, Burma, China and Japan, and we are now on our way home across the United States.

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We will remain here in Elko three or four days in the hope you will communicate with us by telegraph immediately on receipt of this note. Whatever orders you may send we will obey.

This offer is made in the spirit of good comradeship to our American countrymen. We, therefore, hope that all will join in giving a helping hand in liberating Cuba from Spanish rule.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant.

EDWARD LUNN, FRANCIS LOWE, AND MYSELF.

Regulars and Militia for Cuba.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—Your editorial on Saturday last, "The Function of the National Guard," and the letter of Col. Mansfield Davies in the same issue, have been read with interest. It is a question whether the militia of 1812 or 1860 can still be compared either in physical endurance or in weather-beaten service with the National Guard of today. In those earlier days the "militia" was composed largely of illiterate, poorly disciplined, and erratically equipped material, such as a State camp or encampment under strict army regulations was practically unknown, whereas now, during several weeks in every year, the militia is drilled in the most thorough manner, the members of the National Guard are tempered to the elements and become inured to the rigors of camp duty.

While a certain quota of recruits in soldiers may be counted upon in all camps, where bygone rules and sanitary regulations will be discovered, over the entire country, the National Guard, as compared to the militia, the militia is a large majority. Have the regulars any more to say in the matter? The militia is called upon to do during the labor law strike in Pennsylvania, and the National Guard of almost all the Northern and Western States have been tried and proved in the vicissitudes of stern military duty?—*EDMUND S. MORRIS.*

NEW YORK, April 25.

No.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—Referring to the recent action of Spanish Republicans in presenting an address to the National Guard, offering him support if he will come forward and restore the Spanish republic, as given in THE SUN's special Madrid despatch today, I would like to ask two questions:

1. Was any effort made by President Castelar and the Republican parties to effect the disavowal of the Spanish republic? If so, what? 2. Has the Republican party in Cuba, or even any action that can justify their action in declaring that the United States has retrograded to barbarism by provoking a needless and unjust war?—*EDMUND S. MORRIS.*

Where is Andrew Walton?

To the Editor of THE SUN.—I would like to obtain information as to the whereabouts of Andrew Walton of New York, who was killed in the war of the rebellion, 1861-1865.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME, VIRGINIA, April 25.

Bi-Racial Trouser-Breeches.

From the Birmingham Daily Gazette.

West and east are taking into serious consideration a new garment, which has been patented by its happy projector under the title of the Windsor trouser-breeches. It is a dual garment in quite a new sense, inasmuch as it may be used either by ladies or gentlemen.

Half a Romance.

From the Chicago Record.

It is proposed to her on a postal card.

"Of course, but what made the Post Office clerks say so? They replied by letter, and now they don't know whether she accepted him or not."

In their own country. They will suffer a cruel and an unusual punishment if their yachts are to be chased by 2,000 Spanish corsairs. We are happy to inform our Canadian friends that the United States is in the wrong, and will carry away the Hon. SANCHEZ CARRA, Governor and Governor-General of the Island of Barataria.

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NEW YORK, April 25.

No.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—Referring to the recent action of Spanish Republicans in presenting an address to the National Guard, offering him support if he will come forward and restore the Spanish republic, as given in THE SUN's special Madrid despatch today, I would like to ask two questions:

1. Was any effort made by President Castelar and the Republican parties to effect the disavowal of the Spanish republic? If so, what? 2. Has the Republican party in Cuba, or even any action that can justify their action in declaring that the United States has retrograded to barbarism by provoking a needless and unjust war?—*EDMUND S. MORRIS.*

Where is Andrew Walton?

To the Editor of THE SUN.—I would like to obtain information as to the whereabouts of Andrew Walton of New York, who was killed in the war of the rebellion, 1861-1865.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME, VIRGINIA, April 25.

Bi-Racial Trouser-Breeches.

From the Birmingham Daily Gazette.

West and east are taking into serious consideration a new garment, which has been patented by its happy projector under the title of the Windsor trouser-breeches. It is a dual garment in quite a new sense, inasmuch as it may be used either by ladies or gentlemen.

Half a Romance.

From the Chicago Record.

It is proposed to her on a postal card.

"Of course, but what made the Post Office clerks say so? They replied by letter, and now they don't know whether she accepted him or not."